

METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, May 31.—Metal quotations for today are: Silver 99.5c; lead 7@7.375c; spelter 7.175@7.275c; copper 23.5c.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS

INDEPENDENT

PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 31, 1918.

WEATHER FORECAST

Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity tonight and Saturday generally fair; frost in high districts tonight.

Forty-eighth Year—No. 130.

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ALLIES ARE FORCED BACK

Huns Make Powerful Onslaught on Enemy Left Flank on the Aisne

YANKEES IN A BRILLIANT RAID

Enemy Within Two Miles of Marne River

Keeping the tide of their advance in the center flowing strongly, although seemingly less swiftly toward the Marne, the Germans simultaneously have executed a stroke on the Allied left flank that has extended the battle line westward and virtually linked up the present battlefield with that of the Somme.

The attack was delivered along the Ailette river, northwest of Soissons. Sweeping forward in the salient that projected between the Somme and the Aisne battle fields, the Germans drove the Allied line back so that it now runs north-westward from the vicinity of Soissons, through Epagny and Blerancourt to the Oise river apparently at its point of junction with the Oise canal, about eight miles east of Noyon.

The Noyon area was included within the field of the German offensive in March when the French established new lines along the Oise and the Oise canal to the east and southwest of that town after being driven back below St. Quentin. The German drive down the Oise valley toward Paris was then checked. The present offensive movement here suggests the possibility of its resumption.

The advance in the center has now brought the Germans within two miles of the Marne at one point, Paris dispatches report. The wedge here appears increasingly narrow, however, and its flanks below Soissons and Rheims the enemy is reported firmly held.

The French war office announces the breaking down of enemy attacks in the Soissons area and to the south, while on the allied right the line extending northward toward Rheims from the neighborhood of Vezilly appears virtually unchanged, the Germans failing in all their efforts to win ground.

The energetic defense from the right wing is exemplified by the fighting at Thillois, three miles east of Rheims, where the Germans entered the town only to be driven out by a French counter-attack.

FALL OF RHEIMS INEVITABLE. By such resistance the safety of Rheims is momentarily safeguarded, but observers of the operations view its ultimate fall as apparently inevitable.

The probability of German penetration right up to the banks of the Marne in the center of the advance is likewise indicated in the news dispatches which mention the near approach of the Germans to Chateau Thierry and Dormans, both of which towns are on the Marne river. The civilian population has left Chateau Thierry and some of the refugees from it have already passed through Paris on their way to the interior.

On the British front the Germans are active with their artillery east of Amiens and in the Albert region to the north as well as on portions of the Flanders front, but no infantry movements of note are reported.

In the Toul sector on the French front the Americans have carried out a successful raid.

LONDON, May 31.—The abandonment of Rheims seems inevitable. The Germans are nearing the Marne and the Paris-Chalons railway which is the main communication between Paris and Verdun.

Although the pace of the German advance has slackened owing to the arrival of the allied reserves, it is recognized that the allies have a difficult task to prevent further development of the menacing enemy success.

Correspondents say the retreat over the Aisne was a most difficult feat of warfare both as regards calm generalship and the courage of the troops. The ground was repeatedly defended to the last man. Officers were seen holding the bridges to the last moment and were then killed when they blew them up.

PARIS, May 31.—The allied left flank on the Aisne front has been forced back by violent German attacks in the region of the Ailette river, it is announced officially. Near Soissons and further south German attacks broke down, the French maintaining their position.

In the center the Germans made a slight advance north of the Marne.

U-BOATS SUNK BY ALLIES

Two of Germany's Newest and Largest Submarines Destroyed.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, May 31.—Two of Germany's newest and largest submarines of the cruiser class were sunk May 17 and 18 near Gibraltar, according to passengers who arrived here today on an Italian steamship. The U-boats were sunk by allied destroyers and from one of them prisoners were taken, the passengers asserted. The Italian liner was held at Gibraltar while the sea lane through which she sailed was cleared of the enemy.

Recent cable reports carried the official announcement that one of Germany's new submarines had been destroyed. A German report subsequently stated that the admiralty had reported that one of these boats was long overdue.

Further east and also northwest and north of Rheims all the Germans' efforts were in vain. The French by a counter-attack won back the town of Thillois, west of Rheims.

Withdrawing before the German onslaught in the region of the Ailette the French fell back on positions north of Blerancourt (nine miles southeast of Noyon) and Epagny (seven miles northwest of Soissons). The French are holding their positions along the road between Soissons and Chateau Thierry as well as in the western outskirts of Soissons.

Chateau Thierry is ten miles south of Fere-en-Tardenois while Dormans is six miles south of Vezilly. Both towns are on the river Marne.

LONG RANGE GUNS.

PARIS, May 31.—The German long range bombardment of Paris was resumed early this morning.

FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—Infantry fighting along the British front in Flanders this morning still was confined to raids and outpost actions. There was intense activities among both services and a tremendous amount of bombing was being carried out on either side of the battle lines.

PARIS, May 31.—"We return with the impression that as the day advanced the situation became more favorable," Rene Renoult, president of the army committee of the chamber of deputies who accompanied Premier Clemenceau to the front yesterday, said to Marcel Hutin, of the Echo de Paris on his arrival in Paris.

LONDON, May 31.—Activity by the German artillery in the Villers-Bretonneux sector east of Amiens and in the Albert region to the north is reported today by the war office. There has also been lively gunfire from the enemy lines on the Flanders front between Festubert and the Clarence river.

EMPEROR CONFERS STAR.

AMSTERDAM, May 31.—Emperor William has conferred upon Crown Prince Frederick William the star of grand commander of the royal house of Hohenzollern with swords, a Berlin dispatch today announces.

AMERICANS GO OVER THE TOP IN TOUL SECTOR

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—American forces north-west of Toul carried out a successful raid against the German lines late last night. The American troops went over the top along a front of 500 yards. At the same time the American artillery opened fire. The men advanced behind the barrage while the guns pounded the enemy lines and rear areas. Engineers blew up the enemy entanglements. The infantry swarmed through the defenses where there was fighting in which the Germans sustained losses. Two prisoners were taken by the Americans. One of them attempted to escape on the way across No Man's Land and was killed by a Massachusetts corporal.

Airplane Shot Down. **WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 31.—**(By the Associated Press.)—An American airplane shot down another German airplane today on the front northwest of Toul. It fell within the American lines.

Four Attacks Repulsed. **WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 31.—**(By the Associated Press.)—Four German counter-attacks yesterday against the American troops at Cantigny west of Montdidier, were repulsed after sharp fighting.

AERIAL BATTLES ALONG AMERICAN FIGHT LINE. **WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30, 9:30 a. m.—**From daybreak until this hour there has been a continuous series of aerial battles on the front northwest of Toul. One plane is reported to have fallen in No Man's Land. There are unconfirmed reports that some German planes have been shot down, but at the moment of filing this dispatch nearly all the American aviators are either answering alarms or fighting, and accurate details are unavailable.

The German artillery threw hundreds of shells of all sizes and kept up a destructive and harassing fire. All night the American gains have been just as busy and are giving the enemy more than he sends.

It is not improbable that the Germans have some plans in which they may employ their infantry. The sun had hardly reached the horizon on this cloudless, windless day when large numbers of enemy planes made their appearance. The American aviators took the air one after another as the Germans came into sight.

Within fifteen minutes four battles were fought over No Man's Land.

TEUTONS USE FLARES TO LOCATE HOSPITALS. **WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE FRENCH FRONT, May 29.—**The German air attack on Tuesday night on American hospitals in a town many miles behind the front was carried out with the utmost apparent deliberation. The German airmen used umbrella flares aided them in picking

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YANKEES DO NOT BUDGE

Germans Launch Counter-attacks But Americans Defeat Them.

HOLDING CANTIGNY. **More German Airplanes Shot Down by Americans.**

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Thursday, May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—German artillery in the course of the night severely bombarded the new positions of the Americans at Cantigny, west of Montdidier. They fired as many as 4000 high explosive shells in a brief space of time. Several attempts made by the Germans to come over were repulsed with heavy losses by the Americans.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Thursday, May 30.—In one of the counter-attacks launched against the Americans in Cantigny the Germans tried to use tanks. The enemy infantry had no more than shown itself than the American artillery opened a heavy fire. Both the foot soldiers and the tanks were driven back in disorder.

The new American positions in Cantigny are being improved constantly. The Americans have not bugged an inch since they gained the town. Every time the enemy artillery starts a bombardment the American gunners retaliate and smother the opposition fire.

German airmen, flying at a great height, penetrated many miles to the rear of the American lines today. They were driven off by anti-aircraft guns and were unable to drop any bombs.

GERMAN PLANES SHOT DOWN. **WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Thursday, May 30.—**There was much aerial activity on the front northwest of Toul today and two, if not three, German machines were shot down.

Lieutenant Edward Rickenbacher, the former automobile racer, not only

brought down one machine but rescued Lieutenant James A. Meishner of Brooklyn, after his machine had been damaged. Single handed Rickenbacher attacked three German biplanes and three monoplane. After he had fired a hundred rounds into one of the biplanes it fell crashing to the ground. The lieutenant turned and attacked another which sought safety in flight. Meanwhile, the remaining German machines had descended too low for Rickenbacher to attack.

As he was returning to behind the American lines Lieutenant Rickenbacher saw four German airplanes coming toward him. He turned and saw Lieutenant Meishner, who was flying high, attack one enemy machine just as a second hostile airplane attacked Meishner. Meishner's machine collided with one of the enemy and a wing of the American's airplane was torn. Meishner immediately turned toward home when a third enemy machine, seeing that he was crippled, took hastily after him.

Rickenbacher saved Meishner. Rickenbacher made a long dive and drove off the German with his machine gun, undoubtedly saving Meishner. The combat took place in the vicinity of Thiaucourt. In another fight two American pilots were forced to withdraw because their guns became jammed just as they attacked. Another pilot encountered five hostile machines and had fired six bursts without apparent damage and the enemy machines retired.

Later five Americans saw two enemy machines over Apremont. They attempted to get away, as the Americans came but two Americans got on the tail of one of the enemy machines. Hundreds of bullets were fired into the fuselage of the German airplane and it crashed into a wood. The other machine was closed down by an American and it was seen to overturn as it reached the ground. The results of several other combats have not been reported.

American Aviator Captured.

An American aviator was captured in No Man's Land after his machine had been damaged in a fight between five American machines and a German squadron. The American aviator was last seen going into the enemy trenches under cover of German rifles.

Ambulances Caught in Raid.

Three American ambulances were caught in the raid. Sergeant Ethan Wells of San Francisco, who was driving the first ambulance, said:

"Our three ambulances were hurrying to hospitals with patients when a bomb wrecked a building directly in front of us, in a narrow street. Our ambulance was perforated by flying missiles."

"We were all hurled out, but escaped with a few scratches."

Private Robert A. Bowman of Gal-

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NIGHT'S NEWS SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON.—Food administration again warned the nation that rigid conservation of wheat must not be relaxed if necessary shipments are to be made to soldiers abroad.

WASHINGTON.—Director General McAdoo issued a warning to all railroad employees that a strike means a blow at their own government in time of war and hampers transportation essential to protect soldiers abroad. He says the government cannot be coerced or intimidated.

WASHINGTON.—Co-operation of the public in the fair enforcement against disloyalty was urged by Attorney-General Gregory.

AN AMERICAN PORT.—American labor mission returned from Europe with message that British people are determined to continue the war and that there is genuine and loyal friendship for American people.

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—Secretary Daniels, in an address, declared that troop movement will reach the two million mark in a few months and U-boats will be hunted until they dare not appear.

DETROIT.—Former President Roosevelt in Memorial day address declared "America does not want to win this war on points; we want a knockout."

CHICAGO.—Slavic delegation to unite Slavs of country in active patriotic body was organized and Ukrainians in this country urged to take up arms against Germany as an example to their countrymen in the Ukraine.

GENEVA, Switzerland.—Whitehead Torpedo works at St. Pölten at Austria destroyed by fire which Vienna newspapers say was result of sabotage by Italian workmen.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Thursday, May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—German airmen made a preposterous raid on the area behind the American lines in Picardy last night. Bombs were dropped on all sides of one of the largest hospitals in a town many miles to the rear of the front. American and French wounded soldiers were carried to cellars and caves by American nurses and members of the American Red Cross.

Only a few persons were injured by flying glass as most of the windows in the hospital had been shattered by bombs dropped the previous night. Several private houses were wrecked and a number of civilians, including several babies, were killed and injured.

Large Number of Raiders.

The raid was planned on a much larger scale than recent ones over this territory is evidenced from reports from the area over which the raiders passed. The Germans came in wave formation and then scattered widely. One squadron dropped bombs a few hundred feet from the American hospital and at the same time one of the long range guns shelled a village a few hundred yards away.

The raiders appeared about 11 o'clock. The dropping of bombs and the firing of many anti-aircraft guns began almost immediately. Later there was a brief pause, after which the raiders returned to remain almost until dawn.

A new American evacuation hospital had been opened only yesterday in a certain village. A bomb fell in front of it last night and shattered windows but none of the patients was injured.

French Family Killed.

In some instances the bombs fell within thirty and forty feet of a hospital building but fortunately there were no casualties. A French nurse, mother and two little sisters were killed in a house a short distance from a hospital. Another nurse was standing on the upper floor of the hospital administering to patients when a piece of bomb struck her, piercing her lung.

Five American Nurses.

Five American nurses were in the same hospital. They were Miss Natalie Scott of New Orleans, Miss Helen Spalding of Brooklyn, Miss Helen Candler of Atlanta, Miss Blanche Gilbert of Cleveland and Miss Constance Cook of San Francisco.

While the raid was in progress they went about cheering the wounded. Although many cases of sick and wounded were aggravated because they had to be moved, the nurses had to carry them to the lower floors and to the cellar.

"It was an exciting time," said Miss Scott, "but there was no panic. Some of our boys actually slept through it although their beds were showered with broken glass."

AGED EDITOR DIES.

TORONTO, Ont., May 31.—John Ross Robertson, proprietor of the Toronto Evening Telegram, died at his home here today after an illness of six weeks from pneumonia. He was in his 77th year.

GERMANS BOMBING BABIES

Airmen Raid American Hospitals, Kill Civilians and Infants.

KILL FRENCH NURSE. **Wounded Soldiers Carried to Cellars and Caves.**

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STRATEGIC SITUATION COMPARED TO EVE OF BATTLE OF THE MARNE

The newspapers do not attempt to minimize the importance of the German advance. Gabriel Hanotaux in the Figaro compares the strategic situation with that on the eve of the battle of the Marne. All the commentators, however, express confidence that the high command will so dispose the allied troops as to restore the situation which L'Homme Libre considers to have reached its maximum point of gravity yesterday.

Army Chiefs Confident. The Petit Parisien says the government officials who saw the army chiefs yesterday returned in the evening still confident, which it regards as a good sign.

It is resistance of the two wings of the allied force which inspires the confidence of all the military critics. To take victorious advantage of the success they have so far gained, the Germans must succeed in bending these two hinges and all their efforts to do this, up to this time, have been vain.

Another reason for the confident feeling is the arrival of allied reserves. Besides the mention in the official report of the beginning of intervention by the reserves, the Echo de Paris in a message from the front filed at 2 a. m. today reports that the reserves are arriving on the battlefield with artillery and auxiliary services.

Their entrance into action, the newspaper reports, is being effected methodically without any display of nervousness. General Petain and General Foch are working intimately together, it adds, to meet the serious situation.

In commenting on the entrance of the fresh forces L'Homme Libre says it does not appear doubtful that the enemy has reached the extreme point of his advance and that he will encounter the allied reserves carefully withheld until a favorable moment shall arrive for a counter-attack.